

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, November 26.
S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, from
Oriental ports.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simpson, from Kauai,
Kona and Maui ports.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai
ports.
Wednesday, November 27.
U. S. A. T. Rosecrans, Dobson, from
Portland.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from
Koolau ports.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai
ports.

Thursday, November 28.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, from Kauai
ports.
Str. Kaulani, Dower, from Hawaii
ports.
Str. Malolo, from Island ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, November 26.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Ka-
paa; 6 p. m.
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Ko-
loa and Hanalei; 4 p. m.
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for
Kauai ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and
way ports; 12 m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui
ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Kaulani, for Koolau ports; 5
p. m.
Str. S. C. Allen, Johnson, for San
Francisco; 1 p. m.
Wednesday, November 27.
S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, for San
Francisco; 6 a. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai
ports; 5 p. m.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Ka-
paa and Anahola; 5 p. m.
Thursday, November 28.
U. S. S. Solace, Winslow, for Manila,
via Guam; 10 a. m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.
Name, From, Date.
Alameda—S. F. Nov. 29
China—S. F. Nov. 30
Doric—S. F. Dec. 1
Sierra—S. F. Dec. 11
Nippon Maru—S. F. Dec. 18
Mowee—Victoria, B. C. Dec. 21
Alameda—S. F. Dec. 21
Peru—S. F. Dec. 25
TO DEPART.
Name, For, Date.
China—Yokohama Nov. 29
Alameda—S. F. Dec. 1

Slaughter Houses
Are Now to Be
Moved.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Board of Health yesterday decided to enforce the order made last year by the former board for the removal of the slaughter houses in twelve. Though the meat companies located in that vicinity have already had eighteen months to comply with the order, no forcible action will be taken until after a special meeting of the board Friday, to which the representatives of the various slaughter houses will be invited.

The first order of removal was made April 25, 1900, and Executive Officer Pratt read from the minutes of that meeting, showing what action had been taken. "I have never seen anything so insanitary and filthy," said Dr. Moore, who had visited the place Tuesday. "The slaughter houses are thoroughly infested with rats, and they are a constant menace to public health. I had no idea there was such a nasty, dirty place on the islands."

Dr. Pratt did not believe the place could be placed in a sanitary condition, and the only thing to do was to enforce the order of removal. He stated that the Metropolitan Meat Company had already made plans which had been approved by the board for a new building, out Kailua way, making of the fertilizer works.

E. A. Mott-Smith said that he did not wish to act hurriedly in such a matter, and upon his motion, definite action was postponed until Friday, when a special meeting will be held.

DISPENSARY MUST MOVE.

The dispensary is to be moved to a building on South street. The move is made not because the Board of Health wants to do so, but for the simple reason that they have no other alternative. The dispensary is at present located on United States property, in the building near the drillshed, and yesterday the military authorities informed the board that the dispensary must be removed immediately, as the shed was required for storage purposes. Superintendent Boyd has promised a new building for a dispensary, and until that time the temporary quarters on South street will be used.

QUESTION OF SUBSIDIES.

A letter was received from the Queen's Hospital stating that the trustees would cheerfully comply with the regulation of the board and furnish monthly reports as requested. The secretary was instructed to notify the auditor that the warrants should be issued.

The formal application of the treasurer of the Kapiolani Maternity Home for the subsidy voted by the legislature was referred to the special committee having that matter in charge. The board must first be satisfied that the conditions of the law are complied with.

The same action was taken relative to the request of the treasurer of Victoria Hospital for the subsidy.

OTHER MATTERS.

The request of Henry Ma that he be allowed to rejoin his wife and family on Molokai was referred to Superintendent Reynolds. Ma, it appears, left the settlement sometime ago, and is now on Kauai, and anxious to return.

The application of Kekai for permission to visit his daughter at Molokai was granted, on condition that he comply with all the regulations of the board.

It was reported that the case against the vendor of bad sausage was not pressed in Circuit Court without the consent of Food Commissioner Shorey, but no action was taken relative to the matter.

Dr. Cifer reported one new case and one death from plague at Hongkong for the two weeks ending October 29, and one death from cholera at Yokohama for the week ending November 15.

The removal of the government dispensary from its location near the drillshed was begun yesterday, and by this evening will be safely housed in the building at the corner of South and Kaulahoa streets. The storing of army supplies in the old building will begin today.

THE RAT
CRUSADE
Poison Will Be
Plentifully
Used.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Dr. C. B. Cooper, chairman of the special rat committee, made his report yesterday to the Board of Health. He outlines the work already accomplished by the committee and suggests the urgent need of earnest co-operation on the part of the public.

In the report submitted to President Sloggett he says:

Honolulu, H. T., Nov. 27, 1901.
Dr. H. C. Sloggett, President Board of Health, City:

Sir:—Rats being the principal agency for the transmission of plague and our exposed situation in relation to other countries that are infested making it necessary to take every precaution for the preservation of our commerce and internal well being, your committee on the crusade against rats, consisting of Dr. Pratt and myself, and by courtesy Dr. L. E. Cifer of the United States Marine Hospital Service, whose labors and advice have been most valuable, beg to report that after much labor, at last tangible arrangements have been made for the protection of commerce by the united action and guarantee of funds by those most directly interested in shipping and also ways and means have been provided for warfare on the rodents in the business and residence portions of the city.

By the short sightedness of the late legislature, only \$1000 was allotted for the biennial period, to protect the interests of these islands, and that sum to be specifically used for fumigation.

As it cost in a recent epidemic \$500,000, exclusive of fire claims, it can be easily seen that this department is more than handicapped to do good work, by such a paltry sum.

It is proposed to put the wharves in such a permanent condition as to render fumigation an easy matter and render our shipping interests safe and with a practically clean bill of health. It is proposed also to engage a few good men for work in the more thickly populated districts to distribute rat poison and instruct in the placing of same, setting and care of traps and such other work as may arise in that line.

It is also hoped to procure a 12-horse power engine with a sulphur fan, which can be placed on a truck, making it thus easy for transportation, to be used when necessary for fumigation.

The Board of Health will furnish free rat poison to all applying for it, and will also be able to purchase their own traps as they see fit, and thus aid the Board in this crusade. Traps will be furnished to the indigent. It is useless to expect favorable results unless there is concerted action by the entire community.

C. B. COOPER.

COURT NOTES.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The jury in the case of the United States vs. the Bishop Estate spent yesterday afternoon in a careful examination of the land in dispute. The plan of making the trip in wagons was abandoned, and instead the jury took the 9:30 o'clock train yesterday morning, and arriving at Pearl Harbor, went immediately to Kaulahoa Island, where they had a careful investigation. From the island they were taken in small boats to the mainland, where wagons had been provided for their accommodation. They were driven and walked over every foot of the seven hundred acres, condemned by the government. Some of the land had been freshly ploughed, and in other parts coral rocks impeded the way so that the journey was not the pleasantest in the world.

In fact, so rough was the ground that two of the wagons broke down, and the jury members were compelled to walk for the larger part of the distance.

As soon as the examination of the land was concluded the jury and accompanying officials were given an advance Thanksgiving dinner by Manager Low of the Honolulu Plantation Company.

Immediately at the conclusion of the turkey feast the party boarded the regular train and returned to the city, reaching here before three o'clock. Court was then convened, and the jury dismissed, to reappear Friday morning.

Accompanying the jury, which was in charge of Marshal Hendry, were Judge Esteve, W. B. Mallory, United States Attorney, Dunne, Captain Merry, Lieutenant Commander Pond, Captain White, Attorney W. A. Kinney and Land Agent Dodge of the Bishop estate. The trip, though an arduous one, was much enjoyed by the entire party, as was the hospitality of Manager Lowe.

Altogether, the members of the party walked in the neighborhood of twenty miles over rough and broken ground.

TWO INDICTMENTS BY GRAND JURY.

The Federal grand jury returned two indictments yesterday afternoon. Wilson Mahiko was indicted for the crime of forgery, i. e., raising a United States postal money order. The defendant was in waiting outside the court room and was immediately placed under arrest by Marshal Hendry. His bond has been fixed at \$2,000 by Judge Esteve. The crime was committed at Kailua, Kona, Island of Hawaii. The money order for \$4 was purchased in that town and the four raised to "fifty" while a cipher was added to the figure "4," making it "54." The crime is punishable by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment of not less than two years or more than five years.

The other indictment was returned against R. M. Rainai, carpenter on the boat named "City," while a cipher was added to the figure "4," making it "54." The crime is punishable by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment of not less than two years or more than five years.

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ROYAL
Baking PowderMakes the bread
more healthful.Safeguards the food
against alum.Alum baking powders are the greatest
menace to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Yesterday T. McCants-Stewart, attorney for William Davis, made an attack on the bill of law, claiming that it was illegal and challenging the panel of petit jurors drawn to hear the case.

In the case of Wm. K. Rathburn wherein Attorney Robertson made a similar attack on the grand jury panel, no further action looking to an appeal has been taken, and nothing further will be done before the termination of the trial, as it will be unnecessary in the event of an acquittal.

The motion filed yesterday in the Davis case was as follows:

"And now comes William Davis, defendant above named, by T. McCants-Stewart, his attorney, and hereby challenges the panel of Trial Jurors, returned for this November Term of this court, denying the right of them and each of them to try this defendant on the following grounds, to wit: That said panel of jurors, and each of them was selected and summoned without authority of law, and to the prejudice of defendant."

Judge Gear promptly denied the motion, stating that he based his decision on the one given by Judge Humphreys in the Rathburn matter, and the defendant was allowed exceptions. Mr. Stewart stated that he simply wished to preserve the rights of his client in the event that an appeal to the Supreme Court became necessary.

Davis is charged with having shot a Chinaman a few weeks ago. The evidence of the prosecution was to the effect that the defendant, in company with several other young men, were out horseback riding and became noisy and boisterous. While passing a wagon in which was seated the Chinese, a pistol was discharged, and the occupant of the wagon received the bullet in his chest. The prosecuting witness stripped and exhibited the wound to the jury yesterday.

The defendant makes no denial of the fact that the Chinese was wounded, but alleges that he did not do the shooting. His father was on the stand and testified that the only gun which was owned by the boy had been in his possession at the time of the shooting.

The gun was also introduced in evidence, and the witness testified that he had used it to shoot at a dog, then emptying it of its contents. At the request of the court, the gun was handed to Davis senior, who was told to discharge it, but the trigger obstinately refused to respond.

The case went over until Friday morning, adjournment being taken at 5 o'clock. The defendant's case has not been concluded, and the arguments will be presented Friday.

TWO YEARS' OR ASSAULT.

Jonah Davis was found guilty yesterday of assault with a weapon, and was thereupon sentenced to a term of two years in the Oahu prison.

Arthur Aukai was the complaining witness, who was badly slashed with a knife. The quarrel between the two men was over the possession of a borrowed lariat. Both men were on horseback when the fight occurred, and Aukai was terribly cut on the arm. Judge Gear, in passing sentence, remarked that he was sorry he was unable to make the punishment more severe. The following jury heard the case:

Edward Woodward, Benj. R. Campbell, Isalah Bray, Jas. K. Mersberger, James M. Sims, John M. Davis, Alexander K. Aona, Ruby A. Dexter, Charles E. Lake, John L. Hausmann, John A. Noble and James Kahalepua.

GETS OFF EASY.

Frank Fisher, charged with assault, was fined \$50 and costs, though he got off easier than Judge Gear intended. The defendant's attorney asked that leniency be shown, as Fisher had an opportunity to leave on a ship, and would do so. The prisoner stated that he was a hardworking man and saved his money.

"How much money have you got?" asked the court.

"I've saved up \$50," replied the defendant cautiously.

"You would have better donate that to the government; it needs the money. I'll fine you \$50."

"The defendant walked out smiling, and just as he left the court asked how much the amount of the cash bail was."

"I wish I had known it," remarked Judge Gear, when informed that the defendant had placed \$150 in the hands of the clerk as bail.

Iglesias' Bail Reduced.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 15.—The bail of Santiago Iglesias has been reduced to \$500 cash. His trial has been set for December 2. Santiago Iglesias was arrested at San Juan November 7, upon his arrival from New York. His detention was due to his non-appearance after having been thrice summoned by the local courts to appear in a case against him brought in July, 1900. He was then charged with conspiracy for persuading the local Federation of Labor to order all labor organizations to go on strike unless they were paid in gold at the same rate as they had been paid in silver. A general strike, accompanied by some violence, followed. This was at the time of the change in Porto Rican currency. When the case against Iglesias was first called he was at large on his own recognizance. He did not appear for trial then, nor upon the date of two subsequent adjournments. When arrested here last week his bail was first placed at \$2,000.

Ottawa Mayor Disqualified.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 15.—Mayor W. D. Morris pleaded guilty in the police court to a charge of buying liquor during prohibited hours. He was fined \$5 and \$2 costs, and told the court he accepted disqualification, which the conviction involved. He is no longer mayor of the capital, and is disqualified for two years.

CABLE
BETWEEN
ISLANDS

(Continued from page 1.)

"The matter of inducement to be offered to secure the building of a line is another question and one calling for serious consideration. I would not like to give an opinion at once. The branch line of cable would be a valuable feeder to the main line, as it would permit the people of the other islands, of all nationalities to make use of the cable directly to foreign countries. It would be of immense advantage to the sugar planters who would be able to secure information at once as to what was going on all over the islands, news of accidents and all other matters of which specially quick information was desired. It would be of signal advantage but I believe its construction would be entirely a matter for business calculation."

Curtis J. Lyons, the government meteorologist, recalls the first soundings made between the various islands with the view of establishing cable lines. Sometime in the 80's, probably about 1886, these soundings were made and the results indicated a good sea-floor, ranging from 300 to 100 fathoms at the deepest points in the channels, but the soundings and investigations also showed that the currents were very strong, especially in the Molokai-Maui channel.

"Captain Jackson, a retired British naval officer, who was connected with the local survey office," said Mr. Lyons yesterday, "made the soundings. They were made purposely for the laying of inter-island cables. There was a company formed which intended laying these cables, but the fact that there was to be no cable from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands rather dampened the affair. There were extensive soundings made between Niihau and Kauai, Kauai and Oahu, Oahu and Molokai, Molokai and Maui, and Maui and Hawaii. He did not find as much depth in some of the channels as had been expected and there was not over 500 fathoms to Maui. He found 1,000 fathoms between Maui and Hawaii. It is therefore quite deep and there are strong currents necessitating a strong cable to resist them."

"Captain Jackson also made some choice of landing places. For Oahu he chose as a starting place Waialeale Bay with a landing place on the west end of Molokai north of the present light house. He then favored starting from a place near Pukoo or Kamalo, Molokai, landing at west Maui. Starting again at a point near Nuu, Maui, he selected a landing place between Pukoo and Kaulahoa."

"There did not seem to be any sharp ridges in channels and generally there seemed to be a fairly level sea floor. Of course, if it was contemplated to lay a set of cables between the islands a very exhaustive study would necessarily have to be made. The surveys and soundings made by Captain Jackson are on file on tracings in the government survey office and many of his soundings appear on the present hydrographic maps of the United States Navy."

"There was an attempt made to lay a cable between Molokai and Maui, but it was a cheap cable as it turned out and not the kind to resist the strong currents in that channel. It never amounted to anything and it was eventually carried away by the currents. That is the narrowest channel and a favorable place to experiment. I do not see that there can be any special obstacle to the laying of cables between the islands, if the community wants them. I am speaking from the geographical and marine aspects of the proposition. If it is found on further investigation that better floor way could be found outside the channels that would be the only change. The greatest difficulty would be found in the channel between Hawaii and Maui."

"As to the plans of the Mackay company in bringing their cable to the islands I do not see how they can improve on making Oahu the first and main landing place. By so doing they would avoid risks by coming direct to Oahu. In case of war it would be easier to protect, and the complications arising from this source would be at the minimum. To run it to Hawaii and then branch up to Oahu and thence on to the westward, would be to make the cable vulnerable."

Mr. James Gordon Spencer, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "The connection of the islands by cable would be a great advantage. It would be of course be of more value to the planters than to the merchants, though on many occasions the dealers and it necessary to have quick communication with travelers and customers. If there is any probability that the company which proposes to build the cable might be induced to make a connection of the islands, the business people should get into communication with the Mackay company and endeavor to impress upon the management the necessity of considering the laying of the branch line to bring in the other islands."

Mr. W. W. Harris, secretary of the Merchants' Association, said: "There would be great benefit from a cable between all the islands, both as a feeder to the main line of the cable and as well as for the convenience of the residents and business men. The greatest advantage naturally would be to the planters as they would then be able to keep in close touch with every thing that is going on throughout the group. The Merchants' Association will be in favor of any steps which may be necessary to interest the company in the laying of a cable between the islands. There will be a meeting of the Association Friday and if there is a full meeting it is probable that there will be a discussion of the proposition."

Senator Cecil Brown said: "I think the plan for building the cable by way of Hawaii, through the group to Kauai, would be a money-making one for the company. There would be a great amount of business collected for the main line of the cable in addition to the inter-island business. The matter should be taken up here and some representations to the company so as to insure a thorough consideration of the plan should be made."

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Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each, with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.
Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.
Stay Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

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representations to the company so as to insure a thorough consideration of the plan should be made."

African Concentration Camps.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune, as a result of the publication of the elaborate report issued by the Colonial Office in relation to the concentration camps in South Africa, Unionist papers pronounce the history of the camps as most creditable to England, while the pro-Boer journals maintain that the moral of the disclosures is the utter criminality of the policy of concentration.

It is admitted in the report that there is an indiscriminate massing together of people, of insufficient housing and covering, absence of warmth and proper rations. It is stated that the camp prisoners have been divided into two classes, and that people whose relatives have been on commando have been put on half rations. But this policy has since been abandoned, it is said.

King Christian Will Go South.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—King Christian intends to leave Denmark for the coming winter, as he is unable to endure the severe climate which prevails in the kingdom during that season. He will leave here next week with the Dowager Empress of Russia to visit the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at Gmunden, Austria. From there King Christian will probably go to Livadia, Greece.

HOLLAND WILL BE NEUTRAL.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 16.—The government, in the course of a communication to the Chamber dealing with the foreign office estimates, reiterated today its desire for the time being to maintain its policy of neutrality in connection with the South African question, and said:

"But while we should scrupulously observe the obligations of international law no one would suggest that the ties of consanguinity of race existing between the Dutch and the South African States, should be forgotten. The government, therefore, will always remain on the alert to seize an opportunity for the restoration of peace."

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The Finance Minister declared that while he is hopeful the new tariff bill will greatly benefit the treasury and promote prosperity, it will not in any way resemble the protectionist measure about to be enacted by Germany."

AMERICANS NOT WANTED.
German Steamship Lines Afraid Foreigners Will Secure Control.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says it is reported in Bremen that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, like the Hamburg-American line, intends to adopt precautions in order to prevent the concern from becoming Americanized. The organization of the company is now such that it would be difficult for foreigners to obtain any authoritative voice in its management, but it is conceivable that a large number of shares might be concentrated in foreign hands.

Vote on New Alabama Constitution.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16.—The official vote from all but six counties announced today placed the majority for the new constitution at 31,560. Five of the six counties missing will go against the constitution, but cannot bring the majority lower than 28,000.

Hereafter all the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamers may be scheduled to arrive at this port in the morning.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Union Mill Company, held at the company's office in Kohala, November 21, 1901, at 3 p. m., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Mr. James Renton.
Vice President, Mr. H. H. Renton.
Treasurer, Mr. F. M. Swamy.
Secretary, Mr. H. H. Renton.
Auditor, Mr. T. R. Keyworth.
H. H. RENTON, Secretary.

2337—Nov. 29; Dec. 6, 13.